

BOTAURUS STELLARIS (Linn.). Not rare. At Martine, when it is heard booming, the people imagine it to be the voice of a "Jin" portending a bad season.

FALCINELLUS IGNEUS (Gm.). Numbers come to Tetuan in summer.

PLATALEA LEUCORADIA, Linn. Very rare.

CICONIA ALBA, Bechst. "Belarej." Held sacred, as in Holland, and consequently very abundant. I have counted more than sixty together in one place.

PHENICOPTERUS ROSEUS, Pall. "Nehaf." Very rare.

TADORNA CASARCA (Gmel.). Shot by M. Favier off Cape Spartel.

<i>ANAS BOSCHAS</i> , Linn.	}	Plentiful on the pools in the open country.
<i>ANAS PENELOPE</i> , Linn.		
<i>ANAS CRECCA</i> , Linn.		

PHALACROCORAX CARBO (Linn.). I saw one near Cape Spartel.

SULA BASSANA (Linn.). Common.

PODICEPS MINOR (Gmel.). At the Lakes during the whole year.

<i>STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS</i> (Linn.).	}	On the coast in winter; but I do not know if they remain for the summer.
<i>LARUS FUSCUS</i> , Linn.		
<i>RISSA TRIDACTYLA</i> (Linn.).		
<i>CHROICOCEPHALUS RIDIBUNDUS</i> (Linn.).		
<i>STERNA CANTIACA</i> , Gmel.		

STERNA MINUTA, Linn. I saw one specimen obtained by M. Favier.

XXVI.—Notes on various Indian Birds.

By R. C. BEAVAN, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, C.M.Z.S.

(Plate X.)

[Continued from the 'The Ibis' for 1865, p. 423.]

240. *PIPRISOMA AGILE*. Thick-billed Flower-pecker.

In addition to my former notes on this species (Ibis, 1865,



J Wolf lith

M. & N. Hanhart imp

PIPRISOMA AGILE.

pp. 416, 417) I wish to say that, according to my observation, it does not, as Dr. Jerdon states, associate in small flocks. I have generally observed it alone; but its dull colours prevent its being easily seen. It builds, I think, most commonly on a shrub of the dwarf "Sakwa" (*Shorea robusta*), or "Sâl" as it is usually called. Its note I should term a "shrill" instead of a "weak" piping, which can be heard at some distance, long before the bird itself is visible*.

376. *HETEROMORPHA UNICOLOR*. Brown Finch-Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862; procured on the road from Darjeeling to Mount Tongloo, at the height of about 8000 feet. Out of a small party seen hopping about low shrubs and dwarf bamboos near the ground, I secured two specimens, and wounded another, which got off amongst the bamboos.

385. *PYCTORHIS SINENSIS*. Yellow-eyed Babbler.

Not uncommon in Maunbhoom, where I collected several specimens. It frequents low and thick thorny bushes on the outskirts of heavy jungle. The natives of that district call it "Goolab chesm" (yellow eyes). I obtained it again at Umballah, Nov. 6th, 1866. Length 7·25, wing 2·625, tail 3·875, tarsus 1, spread of foot underneath 1·25, bill from front ·4375, from gape ·6875, extent of wings 7·5†.

391. *STACHYRHIS NIGRICEPS*. Black-throated Wren-Babbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Secured two specimens.

392. *STACHYRHIS PYRRHOPS*. Red-billed Wren-Babbler.

Dr. Jerdon's description of this species is very meagre. I procured two specimens at Simla—one on 10th June, and the other on 5th July, 1866. Dimensions as follows:—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Spread of foot.	Bill.	Extent.
A	5	2·125	2	·75	0	·56	6
B	4·87	2	1·75	·75	1	·437	5·75.

* [We are indebted to the author for the loan of the specimens of this species (which does not seem to have before been figured) represented by Mr. Wolf on the accompanying plate (Plate X.). The nest, which has been already accurately described (*loc. supra cit.*), is one of the most beautiful structures we have ever seen.—Ed.]

† The dimensions throughout this paper are given in English inches and decimals.

the bill of B being from gape $\cdot 625$. The only black about the bird is in front of the eye, and a small patch on the throat or chin. The upper parts are greenish-olive, a little brighter on the head; the lower parts light cinnamon-colour, lighter on the ear-coverts and lower abdomen and vent. Irides light red; bill bluish-horny, with a slight tinge of pink. Legs yellowish-fleshy. Wings and tail olive-brown. The feathers of the head are harsh, with black shafts, those of the rump and back being loose and puffy.

393. *STACHYRHIS RUFICEPS*. Red-headed Wren-Babbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

394. *STACHYRHIS CHRYSÆA*. Golden-headed Wren-Babbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

395. *MIXORNIS RUBRICAPILLUS*. Yellow-breasted Wren-Babbler.

Ambekanuggur, Maunbhoom, 1865, where it was found on the banks of the Cossye River, in search of insects among thick shrubs and low trees. In a fresh specimen before me the bill is bluish, especially the lower mandible. Length $5\cdot375$.

Procured also in the valley of the Salween River, in Tennasserim (*cf.* P. Z. S. 1866, p. 547). It does not appear to be uncommon in suitable localities; but its skulking bush-loving habits prevent its being often seen.

397. *DUMETIA HYPERYTHRA*. Rufous-bellied Babbler.

I consider a bird procured at Kashurghur, Maunbhoom, 1864, to be referable to this species.

399. *PELLORNEUM RUFICEPS*. Spotted Wren-Babbler. Ambekanuggur, Maunbhoom, 1865.

This bird has very skulking habits, frequents low and tangled brushwood, where it makes, or probably several together, a tremendous chattering like the Babblers. One can seldom get a shot at it, although it is not uncommon in jungly ravines near rivers.

Description of a specimen in the flesh, March 3, 1865:—Length $6\cdot625$, wing $2\cdot75$, tail $2\cdot375$, tarsus $1\cdot125$. Throat and belly white, striated with brown longitudinal spots on the breast. “Bulbul postha” in Maunbhoom.

400. *POMATORHINUS RUFICOLLIS*. Rufous-necked Scimitar-Babbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

402. *POMATORHINUS SCHISTICEPS*. Slaty-headed Scimitar-Babbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

405. *POMATORHINUS ERYTHROGENYS*, Gould. Rusty-checked Scimitar-Babbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Simla, where it was the only species of this genus observed by me. Dimensions (June 2, 1866):—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Extent.	Bill.	Tarsus.
A	9·875	3·3125	3·75	10·5	1·25	1·5 nearly.
B	10·125	3·875	3·75	10·5	1·375	1·375

Irides pale yellowish-white; bill horny-green, darker along ridge of upper mandible; legs and claws fleshy.

406. *XIPHORHAMPHUS SUPERCILIARIS*. Slender-billed Scimitar-Babbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

407. *GARRULAX LEUCOLOPHUS*. White-crested Laughing Thrush.

Noticed in Sikkim, where it was tolerably common at the height of about 2000 feet; again at Kyodan, on the Salween River, in Burmah, August 14, 1865.

Specimen in the flesh:—Length 11; wing 5; tail 4·5; tarsus 1·875; bill from front 1·125. Irides dark red; bill black; legs leaden. (*Cf.* P. Z. S. 1866, p. 548.)

408. *GARRULAX CÆRULATUS*. Grey-sided Laughing Thrush. Darjeeling Collection, 1862. Four specimens.

410. *GARRULAX RUFICOLLIS*. Rufous-necked Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

411. *GARRULAX ALBOGULARIS*. White-throated Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen shot on Mount Tongloo.

At Mahasoo, near Simla, September 25, 1866, I came across a very large flock, which made a tremendous noise when disturbed, squeaking, mewling, and yelling like a lot of cats, and secured two specimens.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Extent.
A	12.25	5.5	6	1.75	.8125	1.1975	15.5
B	12	5.25	5.75	1.75	1	1.1875	15

spread of foot underneath 2.375. Irides greyish slate. These birds almost invariably get away unless killed dead, and even then are very difficult to find amongst the thick underwood they frequent. Legs plumbeous-green; bill dark horny.

GARRULAX CHINENSIS (Scopoli); Walden, P.Z.S., 1866, p. 549. Tennasserim Laughing Thrush.

I shot a female in company with a flock of *G. leucolophus* at Kyodan on the Salween River. Length 10.875; wing 4.5; tail 5; tarsus 1.625; bill at front 1. Irides crimson-red; legs dirty brown; round beak, eyes, upper ear-coverts, and a line down the throat, black; rest of ear-coverts and streak above the black of beak pure white; head dark ashy; back and tail ferruginous-ashy, breast the same hue but lighter.

412. GARRULAX PECTORALIS. Black-gorgeted Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

413. GARRULAX MONILIGER. Necklaced Laughing Thrush. Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

414. GARRULAX OCELLATUS. White-spotted Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Found rather plentifully on Mount Tongloo, amongst the small shrubs on the Nepâl side; and not far from the top I secured two specimens.

415. TROCHALOPTERUM ERYTHROCEPHALUM. Red-headed Laughing Thrush.

I obtained two females at Fagoo near Simla, August 3, 1866.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Spread foot.	Bill.	Gape.	Extent.
A.	10·625	3·75	4·375	1·437	1·875	·8125	1·0625	10·25
B.	10·375	3·75	4·375	1·437	1·75	·8125	1·125	10·5

Irides greyish-brown; legs fleshy-pink; bill horny-brown.

It is found frequenting the low and the thick trees of a species of *Ilex* and the patches of thick brushwood on the hillsides. Both this species and *T. variegatum* are found in some abundance on the Mahasoo range, although they do not seem to occur nearer to Simla than it. They are very difficult to procure, owing to their skulking bush-loving habits; one hardly ever shows itself or affords a fair shot for more than an instant. And although there may be several together in one clump of vegetation, they either keep close or, crawling along the ground, rise and fly away out of shot from a quarter least expected. A flying shot is often the only one obtainable, and then is generally difficult because the birds fly so low.

416. *TROCHALOPTERUM CHRYSOPTERUM*. Yellow-winged Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Three specimens.

417. *TROCHALOPTERUM SUBUNICOLOR*. Plain - coloured Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

418. *TROCHALOPTERUM VARIEGATUM*. Variegated Laughing Thrush.

This might with more propriety be called "Cinnamon-vented" or "Black-chinned." The dimensions of a male killed at Fagoo, August 3, 1866, are:—Length 10·5; wing 4·125; tail 4·75; tarsus 1·5; spread of foot underneath 2; bill from front ·8125, from gape 1, extent 11·25. Irides pale green; bill nearly black; legs fleshy-yellow, lighter on soles; claws slaty. Dr. Jerdon's description (B. Ind. ii. p. 45), taken evidently from a skin, is imperfect. The winglet and the first few of the primary coverts forming a small patch at the shoulder, a bar across the middle of the secondaries, and the inner webs of all the wing-feathers are jet-black. The extreme shoulder of the wing *outside* is pure white. The primary coverts next to those that are black are, as mentioned by Dr. Jerdon, rufous. The outer webs of

the primaries and secondaries partially above the black cross-band are golden-yellow. The secondaries below that band have their outer webs pearl-grey; the under tail-coverts are cinnamon-colour; the two middle tail-feathers have their basal three-quarters jet-black, and this colour extends over all the other tail-feathers (except the outermost pair) gradually decreasing in extent. The remainder of the middle pair is ashy-grey tipped white; the rest of the feathers of the tail are golden on their outer webs, tending to ashy on the inner, and all broadly tipped with white.

419. *TROCHALOPTERUM AFFINE*. Black-faced Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

420. *TROCHALOPTERUM SQUAMATUM*. Blue-winged Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

422. *TROCHALOPTERUM PHENICEUM*. Crimson-winged Laughing Thrush.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

425. *TROCHALOPTERUM LINEATUM*. Streaked Laughing Thrush.

This is perhaps one of the most characteristic birds that frequent the station of Simla, in the gardens of which it builds its nest. Dimensions as follows:—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Extent.
A	8·375	3·375	..	1·0625	..	..	8·5
B	8·5	3·25	3·625	1·125	·625	·8125	
C	8·125	3·125	3·75	1·125	·62	..	8·5

Like the English Hedge-Sparrow (*Accentor modularis*), this bird in hopping along the ground gives a flirt with its tail at each hop. It feeds on the ground, in small parties of three, four, and sometimes more. It has all the inquisitive peering and restless habits of the *Malacocercus* group. Sometimes several might be seen to drop down below a tree in the garden in front of my door, and busily hunt for insects among the fallen leaves. They have a rather loud chattering note, and seldom stay long in one

place. The song is excessively sweet and musical, but does not last long, and bears some resemblance to the notes of a wind-instrument. The irides are pure clear brown; bill and legs brownish-horny, or light dirty brown. The bill is darker at base, and along the ridge of the upper mandible. The feathers of the head and neck are black-shafted, those of the back are white-shafted, and of the throat and breast rufous-shafted. The plumage, excepting upper and lower tail-coverts (which are loose and puffy), has a harsh spinous feel to the touch. This species is very abundant in gardens and groves about Simla, usually seen in parties of six or seven. When running it looks so like a rat that my dogs gave chase to a wounded one, evidently thinking they were after a mammal. On the 16th of August, 1866, I found the nest in the garden, in a rose-bush, with four pale blue eggs in it, like those of *Acridotheres tristis*. The nest is a large structure firmly built of dry twigs, bark, sticks, ferns, and roots; diameter $3\cdot75 \times 3$, depth inside $2\cdot75$, height outside nearly 5, exterior circumference about 18. Eggs, A $1 \times \cdot75$, B $1\cdot0312 \times \cdot75$, C $1 \times \cdot6875$, D $1\cdot0312 \times \cdot75$. Another nest, with three eggs only, was found in a thick clump of everlasting peas close to the ground on the 6th of September. The female sat very close, and this may possibly have been the second nest of the same pair that built the nest mentioned above, as it was built not far from the first.

427. *ACTINODURA EGERTONI*. Rufous Bar-wing.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

428. *ACTINODURA NEPALENSIS*. Hoary Bar-wing.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

429. *SIBIA CAPISTRATA*. Black-headed Sibia.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Five specimens.

I procured several specimens at Simla. Dimensions:—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Spread foot.	Extent.
A . . .	9·25	4	4·5	1·1875	·75	..	..	11·51
B . . .	9·125	4·125	4·5	1·1875	·75	·9375	1·1875	11

Irides reddish-brown; legs fleshy-brown in some, dirty purple-red in others, claws darker; bill black. Dr. Jerdon, in his de-

scription (B. Ind. vol. ii. pp. 54, 55), has omitted all mention of the wing: there is a white spot or bar across the bases of the primaries and secondaries; the scapulars are reddish-brown, with a tinge of ashy along the edges of their outer webs; the outer webs of the first four primaries are also edged with ashy, and the ends of all the quills the same; the outer webs of the rest shiny black. In the specimen before me the basal halves of only the two middle tail-feathers are rufous, the rest are all black, tipped with dark ashy. Head black and crested; and below the black or, rather, dark brown ear-coverts is a small and short white cheek-stripe. At Fagoo I was one day watching a large flock of *Lophophanes melanolophus* busily feeding in a high pine, when suddenly a *Sibia* darted out at the nearest and viciously drove it off. I fired and killed both birds. The species frequents thick trees, skulking a good deal amongst the foliage, and, although not shy, is a difficult bird to get at. One frequently has to fire where the leaves move, in the hopes of getting a specimen previously invisible. I have frequently seen them in the lofty silver-firs (*Pinus excelsa*). I got a young bird of the year fully fledged on September 29. It is like the adult, but has fleshy-white legs; the black crest is undeveloped, and the colour generally duller.

432. *MALACOCERCUS TERRICOLOR*. Bengal Babbler.

Very common in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore. Common also in Maunbhoom, where it breeds, making a neat nest of sticks, somewhat like that of *Turdus merula*, and laying four or five dark greenish-blue eggs. It is the "Pollycherra" of the natives in Maunbhoom. Abundant about Umballah.

436. *MALACOCERCUS MALCOLMI*. Large Grey Babbler.

First procured in the neighbourhood of Umballah, October 1866, where it is not uncommon.

438. *CHATORHEA CAUDATA*. The Striated Bush-Babbler.

Abundant about Umballah. I give the dimensions of a specimen killed on 26th October, 1866. Length 9; wing 3·0625; tail 4·5; tarsus 1·0625; spread of foot underneath 1·5; bill from front ·5625, from gape ·875; extent 9·25. This agrees fairly with Dr. Jerdon's description.

444. *HYPSIPETES PSAROIDES*. Black Hill-Bulbul.

Darjeeling collection, 1862; three specimens procured in Little Rungeet Valley. Also common in the vicinity of Simla. Dimensions as follows:—

		Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Extent.
Adult ..	{ A ..	10·375	5	5	·75	·875	14
	{ B ..	10·75	5·125	4·75	·75	1	14·75
Young of the year.	{ C ..	9·625	4·5	3·875	·7	·875	12

The adult has the sole of the foot underneath dirty white, rough as in *Buceros* or *Palæornis*. The species is essentially arboreal in its habits, frequenting the tops of the highest trees in small parties of four or five. It apparently ranges at a higher elevation about Simla than at Darjeeling. The outer tail-feathers are peculiar, narrow at the base, and getting broader on their inner webs towards the tip. The bill is bright crimson-red, legs the same, but a little lighter in hue. The inner webs of the wing- and tail-feathers are blackish, the outer only being dark ashy-grey, a fact which Dr. Jerdon does not mention. A circle of black, too, surrounds the ear-coverts, which are dark ashy like the rest. The young of the year have the irides dark brown; the bill black, slightly red at gape; the legs light red, with dark claws, of a much lighter colour on the whole than in the adult; the wing is brown on the outer webs; throat, abdomen, and under tail-coverts whitish; crest black and slightly developed; the rest of the bird is dark ashy, lighter in hue than in the adult.

448. *HEMIXUS FLAVALA*. Brown-eared Bulbul.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Three specimens.

449. *ALCURUS STRIATUS*. Striated Green Bulbul.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

451. *CRINIGER FLAVEOLUS*. White-throated Bulbul.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen.

456. *RUBIGULA FLAVIVENTRIS*. Black-crested Yellow Bulbul.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Observed also in Burmah, on the Salween River, 1865. Length 7·5; wing 3·125; extent 9·75; tail 3·25; tarsus ·5625; bill from front ·5. Agrees with

Dr Jerdon's description. Bill black; legs horn-colour, with lighter soles; irides yellowish-white.

458. *OTOCOMPSA LEUCOGENYS*. White-cheeked Crested Bulbul.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

About Simla this bird is extremely abundant, as also all along the road from Kalka upwards to Simla, a distance of fifty-six miles. It is not actually found in the station of Simla, as it does not frequent such a high elevation,—but may be seen in abundance a little lower, in the Government garden at Annandale. Dimensions :—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Extent.
A	8	3·75	3·75	·8125	·625	10·5
B	8·25	3·625	3·625	·8125	·625	10·5

Dr. Scott writes to me lately that he has seen several specimens in the station at Umballah during the last hot weather. I never before had heard of its occurring in the plains.

460. *OTOCOMPSA JOCOSA*. Red-whiskered Bulbul.

The crimson feathers (*quasi* “whiskers”) grow on the loose skin just below the eye, and appear to be moveable at will. The under tail-coverts are crimson, nearly approaching scarlet, of a lighter shade than the former. It is tolerably common in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore. I observed very large flocks of this species when proceeding up the Salween River in August 1865. They were clinging to the stems of the high reeds along the banks, and, when disturbed, flew off, following each other in long lines. There must have been many thousands altogether. Dimensions of a specimen in the flesh from this locality, August 1865 :—Length 7·125; wing 3; tarsus ·75; extent 9·25; tail 3; bill from front ·5625. This would make the Burmese race* considerably smaller than the Indian.

461. *PYCNONOTUS PYGÆUS*. Common Bengal Bulbul.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Common in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, where it breeds, making a neat cup-shaped nest of small twigs, in which three pink spotted eggs are laid.

462. *PYCNONOTUS HÆMORRHOUS*. Common Madras Bulbul.

This appears to replace the former in the jungles of Maun-

* [*Otocompsa monticola* (MacClelland). Cf. *supra*, p. 8.—ED.]

bhoom, and breeds there. The nest is similar to that of its congener; but the eggs appear to be darker in colour. They may be described as pink, with dull red spots and blotches thickly scattered, especially at the blunt end. The major and minor axes of two specimens were $\cdot 875$ and $\cdot 625$, $\cdot 9375$ and $\cdot 625$.

PYCNONOTUS INTERMEDIUS, A. Hay; Jerdon, B. Ind. ii. p. 95.

Specimens of a Bulbul procured at Simla seem to agree best with Dr. Jerdon's description of this species or variety.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Spread foot.	Extent.
A	$8\cdot 75$	4	4	$\cdot 875$	$\cdot 6875$	1 $\cdot 5$	12
B	$9\cdot 125$	4	4	$\cdot 875$	$\cdot 6875$	1 $\cdot 5$	12

All the tail-feathers, including the middle pair, are tipped with white; the black does not extend to the nape, although the latter is decidedly of a darker brown than the rest of the upper portion of the back; the tail-coverts are pure white; the ear-coverts shiny brown; below, the throat is dark brown, the abdomen is ashy-white, faintly streaked with light brown on the flanks, pure white near the vent; tail very dark brown, nearly black; wings much lighter brown. Under tail-coverts, of course, bright crimson.

Other Bultuls procured by me in Burmah are *P. finlaysoni*, *P. nigropileus* (vide P. Z. S. 1866, p. 549), and *Brachypodius melanocephalus* (?).

463. PHYLLORNIS JERDONI. Jerdon's Green Bulbul.

This handsome bird is very abundant in Maunbhoom, where it is called "Hurrooa" by the natives. Its note is so much like that of *Dicrurus macrocercus* that I have frequently been deceived by the resemblance. It breeds in the district. A nest with two eggs was brought to me at Beerachalee on April 4th, 1865. It is built at the fork of a bough, and neatly suspended from it, like a hammock, by silky fibres, which are firmly fixed to the two sprigs of the fork, and also form part of the bottom and outside of the nest. The inside is lined with dried bents and hairs. The eggs are creamy-white, with a few light pinky-brown spots, rather elongated, measuring $\cdot 85$ by $\cdot 62$. Interior diameter of

nest 2·25; depth 1·5. The cry of alarm of this species is like that of *Parus major*.

465. *PHYLLORNIS AURIFRONS*. Golden-crested Green Bulbul.

Occasionally seen in the Maunbhoom district, and I procured specimens in February. The female has the golden forehead, though perhaps less brightly coloured than in the male; and Dr. Jerdon is, I think, in error when he says it wants it altogether. This bird has a powerful and very pleasing song, not unlike that of the English Song-Thrush. I have seen caged specimens, called "Mocking Birds," which were brought from Dacca, and said to have been captured there. I met this species again in the valley of the Salween in Burmah in August 1865.

466. *PHYLLORNIS HARDWICKII*. Blue-winged Green Bulbul.
Darjeeling collection, 1862. Four specimens.

468. *IORA TYPHIA*. White-winged Green Bulbul.

This is one of the commonest birds about Barrackpore in June and July during the rains, when others have quite deserted that part of the country. It is also tolerably abundant in Maunbhoom, and in Moulmein common in trees of *Mesua ferrea* in gardens, which, Titmouse-like, it carefully beats for insects. (Cf. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 549.) It is the "Chota amlah" of the Bowries of Maunbhoom.

470. *ORIOLOUS KUNDOO*. The Indian Oriole.

The first specimen I had ever seen of this bird I got at Kashurghur, Maunbhoom, March 1864. A pair brought in by shikaree to Simla, June 21, 1866, measure as follows:—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Extent.
♂	9·25	5·375	3·375	·8125	1·1875	15·5
♀	9·75	5·5	3·5	·875	1·125	16

The female has all the colours duller than in the male, and the black of the latter replaced by greenish. The colour of the bill, too, appears to be of a slightly duller red, much duller (as far as my recollection goes) in both sexes of this species than in *O. melanocephalus*. This male has got a curious fleshy kind of cere extending over the top of the bill from nostril to nostril, which is wanting in the female. Legs greenish-plumbeous in both.

A young male agrees well with Dr. Jerdon's description of the young bird: the bill is black; legs plumbeous; the throat white; but the breast and abdomen conspicuously marked with longitudinal streaks of a dark brown or black colour on a yellowish-white ground. This specimen was procured near Simla on 6th August, so that it is evident they breed in the neighbourhood.

472. *ORIOLOUS MELANOCEPHALUS*. Black-headed Oriole.

This is the "Golden Oriole" of most Europeans in India, and also the "Mango-Bird." It is decidedly one of our handsomest birds. Its usual call-note is a sharp whistle, *k-ē-ē-u k-ē-ē-u*, sometimes only *kōōku kōō-woo*, which can be imitated by the human voice. Its call of inquiry may be syllabled *kee-kooku? kee koo woo?* It has a peculiarly comical song, which might almost be denominated harsh and cracked, just as if a Parrot were trying to whistle in a very high key, mixed up with a chattering as of Starlings. It is common both at Barrackpore and in Maunbhoom; at least males are; but somehow one seldom or ever seems to come across a female, unless the sexes are of exactly the same colour.

A nest with three eggs, brought to me at Beerachalee in Maunbhoom on 5th April, 1865, is cup-shaped, interior diameter 3·5, depth inside 2. It is composed outside of woolly fibres, flax and bits of dried leaves, and inside of bents and small dried twigs,—the whole compact and neat. The eggs are of a light pink ground (almost flesh-colour) with a few scattered spots of brown-pink, darker and more numerous at the blunt end; they measure 1·125 × barely ·8. The Burmese race of this bird appears to be smaller than the Bengal one. The dimensions of a male in most perfect plumage shot at Moulmein, September 23rd, 1865, are as follows:—Length 8·3125; wing 5·125; tail 3·25; bill from front 1·0625; tarsus ·875. (*Cf.* P. Z. S. 1866, p. 550.)

474. *ORIOLOUS TRAILLI*. Maroon Oriole.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

475. *COPSYCHUS SAULARIS*. Magpie-Robin.

Plentiful in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, but not very common in Maunbhoom.

476. *CITTOCINCLA MACRURA*. Shama.

At Maunbhoom, March 6th, 1865, I made my first acquaintance with this famous songster. I was out after bears and deer in some ground very jungly and full of ravines, near Pathurkutta, when I heard several in different directions singing against each other. They were very shy, and would not allow me to approach within shot; so I sat down patiently, and, keeping quiet, looked out for chances. Soon two, evidently males, had a tremendous squabble in a thick creeper-covered tree close by. The one that was defeated flew off, pursued a short distance by the victor, who then returned to his perch and poured forth the most delicious melody in the way of a bird's song that I have ever heard. His appearance during this song of triumph was worth seeing—seated on a spray with his tail cocked up and spread out like a fan; the attitude was perfect, until the report of my gun frightened him away. I fancy the display I witnessed was on account of the approaching pairing-season. They are said to breed in that district in April and May; and the natives yearly make a few rupees by the sale of young birds brought up from the nest, which, even in the nearest bazars, fetch from five to six rupees a piece. In Calcutta a good song-bird cannot, I understand, be procured for less than ten or twelve.

Dimensions of a specimen in the flesh:—Length 10·25; wing 3·75; tail barely 6. The middle tail-feathers and the next pair to them are devoid of any white, which is conspicuously displayed in the rest. Legs and claws pale fleshy.

The species appears much more common in Burmah, frequenting gardens about Moulmein; but I never heard a wild bird there sing so sweetly as the one mentioned above.

477. *MYIOMELA LEUCURA*. White-tailed Blue Chat.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

480. *THAMNOBIA CAMBAIENSIS*. Brown-backed Indian Robin.

Observed about Umballah in the North-west Provinces. This bird (the “Suya” of the Bowries) is found in great abundance in the Maunbhoom district, but more especially so in the breeding-

season ; and I am inclined to think that many migrate thither in March for that purpose.

At the end of March and beginning of April the jungles swarm with them, and as many as fifty eggs of this species alone have been brought to me in one day. As observed by Mr. Theobald (J. A. S. B. xxiv. p. 532), it shows a great partiality for fragments of cast snake-skins in the construction of its nest*, which is in general a loose structure roughly made of grass, bents, and fibres, and lined with horse-hair. It lays from three to four eggs, of a dirty white colour, speckled with reddish-brown spots most thickly massed about the blunt end—in some, forming an ill-defined ring.

Umballah, October 27, 1866.—I have noticed that this species, which is so very abundant here a little later, and which breeds here in numbers in February and March, has almost entirely disappeared, and is conspicuous by its absence.

481. PRATINCOLA CAPRATA. White-winged Black Robin.

Moulmein, September 14th, 1865.—Secured a specimen on grass stalks in front of the Commissioner's cutcherry, apparently a young male after the first moult, in fine plumage. Length 5·5 barely ; wing 2·75 ; tarsus ·75 ; tail 2 ; bill from front ·375 ; extent 7·25.

Kalka, April 1st, 1867. This species is tolerably abundant here now. Dimensions of a specimen as follows :—Length 5·25 ; wing 2·75 ; tail 1·875 ; bill from front ·75 ; extent 8. They are plentiful between this and Dhurrumpore (a bungalow on the road to Simla, fifteen miles distant), the males being in full song at this time of year. Irides dark brown ; the black on the breast is succeeded by rufous, and then come the white underparts. There is also some rufous on the upper tail-coverts in this specimen. This is not mentioned by Dr. Jerdon. Is it the breeding-plumage ? A bird procured at Umballah on 12th November, 1866, and supposed to be the female of this species, is very dark brown above, with rufous upper tail-coverts ; below brown, tending to rufous on the breast and abdomen ; lower

* [*Aedon galactodes* has the same curious habit, which hitherto has not been accounted for. (Cf. *supra*, p. 80, and 'Ibis,' 1859, p. 309.)—ED.]

tail-coverts whitish. This agrees fairly with Dr. Jerdon's description; but the measurements are nearer those of my Kalka bird. Length 5·3125; wing 2·625; tail 2; tarsus not quite ·875; spread of foot underneath 1·125; bill from front ·437; from gape ·6875; extent 8·25; bill and legs black.

483. PRATINCOLA INDICA. Indian Bush-Chat.

Seen about Barrackpore in November.

A specimen in the flesh procured at Umballah, October 22nd, 1866, measured as follows:—Length barely 5·5; wing nearly 2·875; tail 2·125; tarsus ·8125; bill from front ·375; from gape ·625; extent 8·75; in winter plumage. This exceeds Dr. Jerdon's measurements; but the specimens procured at Simla are so much smaller that I cannot help suspecting that they belong to a different race. Compared with specimens in Col. Tytler's museum, there appeared, however, to be no difference between the two. The Simla specimens measure as follows:—

		Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Extent.	Spread foot.
A ♀	..	4·87	2·5	1·875	·75	·437	7·25	
B	..	4·75	2·375	1·75	·75	·437	7·25	1·0625

Bill, legs, and claws black.

The only place about Simla where I have yet found these birds is the hot and bush-covered steep and stony hillside above Anandale gardens. They seem to avoid the cultivation, except where there are bushes only here and there, and are never found in the forest.

485. PRATINCOLA INSIGNIS. Large Bush-Chat?

A bird procured at Lallroo, near Umballah, on the 14th of November, 1866, agrees with Dr. Jerdon's description of this species in having a conspicuous white throat, upper tail-coverts, patch on tertials and at the base of the primaries. The tail-feathers are white, with black shafts, the outer ones for all but ·5, which is brown, with a fulvous tip, as also have all the others. The white decreases toward the middle pair, which are brown for 1·5. Supercilium white, patch at base of bill blackish; breast light fulvous; the upper parts ashy-grey, darker in the centre; wings and their coverts edged with fulvous where

not white. Length 5·75; wing 3·0625; tail 2·25; tarsus 1·0625; spread of foot underneath 1·3125; bill from front ·5, from gape ·75; extent 9·25.

486. PRATINCOLA FERREA. Dark-grey Bush-Chat.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

I found this species very abundant about Simla in 1866, and collected a large series.

		Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Extent.
4th May. Adult	♂ ..	5·3125	2·3125	2·378	·4375	·4375	7·75
7th May. „	♀ ..	5·75	2·3125	2·378	·87	·45	7·75
11th June. „	♂ ..	5·3125	2·75	2·5	·8135	·4375	7·75
22nd July. „	♂ {	5·875	2·625	2·5	·8135	·4375	8·25
of the year. .	}						
15th September. {	♀ of the year? {	5·75	2·75	2·5	·8135	..	8

The male killed on 4th May has the irides dark brown. A long supercilium, extending from the base of the bill to nape, white; head and ear-coverts, from base of bill, black; back mixed black and ashy; a white band on scapulars; wings brown; tail the same, except outer webs of exterior tail-feathers, which are white; throat and whole underparts shiny white; bill and legs black; upper tail-coverts ashy. It was shot off the top of a small fruit-tree in the garden, where it was singing sweetly.

The adult female has the bill, legs, and claws as in the male. Head and back, including the upper wing-coverts, dark brown, the feathers darker in the centre; ear-coverts dark brown, a slightly white supercilium, which, however, is short; throat and breast white, mixed with slight rusty on abdomen and under tail-coverts; upper tail-coverts and outer webs of tail-feathers bright rufous; quills of wings and tail brown; the secondary wing-coverts slightly tipped with fulvous brown. It was shot off the nest, which was carefully concealed in a hole at the root of a tree not far from the house. It is a neat cup, the outside and bottom composed of dry moss, lined inside with horsehair and straws of grass; depth outside 2·5, inside 1·75; diameter inside 2·5; outside 4·25. Number of eggs, four. Colour, light or pale greenish-blue, with a ring of rusty brown near the blunt end, and a few reddish-brown spots (lightly and indistinctly

marked) all about this ring. Of four eggs, three measured $\cdot 75$ by $\cdot 5625$, the fourth $\cdot 6875$ by $\cdot 5625$.

The young male of the year has the upper parts mixed rufous and dusky, darker on the head ; the upper tail-coverts unsullied rufous or dark cinnamon-colour ; the wing dark brownish-slaty, nearly black, with ashy edges to tertials ; tail black, tipped with rufous, and with ashy edges to exterior webs of quills ; throat dirty white ; a few brown specks on breast ; lower parts fulvous white ; bill and legs black.

Supposed female of the year :—Head and back dark brown ; upper tail-coverts and outer webs of tail-feathers dark rufous ; wings and tail dark brown ; secondaries and tertials, and their coverts, edged with rufous on their outer webs ; irides dark brown ; eye *Ruticilla*-like, very circular and brilliant ; throat creamy-white, tending to light brown on the breast and lower parts, somewhat darker on the flanks, and lighter about the vent ; bill and legs black, a whitish spot at shoulder.

This species frequents woods, gardens, and places where trees are abundant. It is worthy of observation that one scarcely, if ever, sees the female, although males are common enough. The one I shot off the nest was (with the exception of the specimen last described) the only one I saw or secured.

487. *OREICOLA JERDONI*, Blyth, Ibis, 1867, p. 14 ; *Rhodophila melanoleuca*, Jerdon. Black-and-white Bush-Chat.

Mr. Blyth has given, in the passage cited, his reasons for altering the name of this species. It was first discovered by Dr. Jerdon at Caragola Ghaut, on the Ganges ; and I happened to be with him when he secured his first specimen.

488. *SAXICOLA LEUCUROIDES*. Indian White-tailed Stone-Chat.

Umballah, November 12, 1866.—I obtained a fine male, on the same ground (in cantonments near the race-course) that had previously yielded me the next species (*S. picata*) and *S. deserti*, a plain covered with low straggling trees of the “keekur” or “babool” (*Acacia*, sp.). This was my first introduction to this fine species.

The following are the dimensions of three males :—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Spread foot.	Extent.
Nov. 12...	6·75	3·625	2·75	1	·5	·75	1·375	11·375
Nov. 19...	6·5	3·625	2·75	1	·5	·75	1·25	11
Dec.	6·625	3·625	2·625	1	..	..	1·375	11·125

The last specimen was procured at Morar, near Gwalior.

I did not meet with the female. In his description of the plumage of the male, Dr. Jerdon does not mention the grey edgings to the winglet and primary wing-coverts (which edgings are also seen, somewhat more rufous, on the tips of the secondaries and tertials), nor that the under wing-coverts are pure black like the rest of the breast. "Sooty black" is inappropriate, the fresh-killed bird being pure black. The middle pair of tail-feathers have the black 1·5 inch in extent, the outer ·625, the rest of the tail being pure white. Bill and legs black ; irides dark brown.

489. SAXICOLA PICATA. Pied Stone-Chat.

I obtained a male at Umballah, October 23rd, 1866, near the race-course, and on the next day a female in the same place. Dimensions :—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Spread foot.	Bill.	Gape.	Extent.
♂	6·625	3·625	2·63	·9375	1·1875	·5625	·87	11·25
♀	6·25	3·25	2·375	·75	1·125	·5	·75	9·875

Irides dark brown ; bill and legs black ; under tail-coverts pale cinnamon. The general colour of the female (undescribed by Dr. Jerdon) is greyish-brown, with a faint tinge of fulvous on the breast and wing-coverts ; abdomen and under tail-coverts white, the upper tail-coverts and parts of tail being of a purer white, as in the male ; irides and bill and legs the same as in the male. This species, like the rest of the genus, is a cold-weather visitant, apparently but lately arrived (October) and not at all common.

490. SAXICOLA CAPISTRATA, Gould, B. As. pt. xvii. ; *S. leucomela*, Jerdon (*nec* Pallas). Grey-headed Stone-Chat.

I procured some specimens at Umballah in November 1866.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Spread foot.	Extent.
Nov. 13. ♂	6·5625	3·5625	2·625	1	·437	·75	1·125	10·75
„ 14. ♂	6·375	3·625	2·3125	1·0625	·5	·8125	1·1875	11·25
„ 14. ♀	6·3125	3·5	2·625	1	·5	·8125	1·3125	10·75

The second male has some black on the forehead mixed with the grey: both it and the female were shot at Lallroo, eight miles north-west of Umballah, and were the only two of this species seen that day, although *S. ænanthe* and *S. deserti* were not uncommon. The female of this species approximates in colouring to that of *S. picata*, and may be thus described. General colour above dark ashy-grey, darker on wings and tail, with slightly rufous edgings to scapulars and tertials. The tail as in the male—that is, with dark ends to the middle pair of feathers for 1·625, and on the rest for about ·75. As in the male, the rump and upper tail-coverts are pure white, the throat, neck, and breast are grey, lighter than the back, and with a tinge of fulvous on ear-coverts, chin, and lower breast. Abdomen white; under tail-coverts, as in the male, slightly fulvous. Irides dark brown in both sexes. Bill and legs black. According to Mr. Gould, this bird differs from *Motacilla leucomela* of Pallas, the head of which is almost pure white instead of grey, and which wants the buff colouring on the under tail-coverts (*Cf. supra*, p. 15).

491. SAXICOLA ÆNANTHE. Wheatear.

All the specimens of this species procured in the cold weather of 1866, both at Umballah and at Morar (Gwalior), were in the dull-coloured winter plumage.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Spread foot.	Extent.
Oct. 24.*	6·5	3·75	2·375	1·1875	·625	·9375	1·125	11
Nov. 10.*	6·625	3·75	2·125	1·1875	·625	·95	1·375	11·75
Dec. †	6·875	3·75	2·125	1·125	..	..	1·375	11·75

This last specimen has the bill deformed, both mandibles being unusually elongated and crossed near their tips. A common species, both at Umballah and Morar, in the cold weather only.

* Umballah specimens.

† Morar specimen.

492. SAXICOLA DESERTI. Black-throated Wheatear.

This is perhaps the most abundant Wheatear about Umballah, and I secured a large series of specimens of the male. The females, however, of this as well as other species of *Saxicola* seemed uncommonly scarce. Of this I only got two—one at Umballah, the other at Morar.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Spread foot.	Extent.
Nov. 8.* ♂	7	3·7	2·75	1·0625	·5625	·87	1·375	11·45
Nov. 10.*	Male in partially changing plumage, with white edgings to black throat,							
	6·5	3·75	2·625	1	·5625	·8125	1·0625	10·75
Nov. 10. ♀	6·25	3·63	2·5	1	·5	·8125	1·1875	10·95
Dec. ♂†	6·5	3·75	2·5	1	..	..	1·25	11·5
„ ♀†	6·375	3·625	2·5	1	..	..	1·25	11

The female is much like *S. ænanthe* in winter plumage, but is of course smaller. The species, when disturbed, frequently sits on low acacia bushes; and one I had followed up took refuge in a peepul tree, on the lower bough of which I shot it. The female differs from *S. ænanthe* in having the rump and upper tail-coverts more fulvous, the throat and sides of the neck more ashy, and wants the white tip to the tail (which is peculiar to the latter) both above and below. It is also considerably smaller, and weighs less. The males of *S. deserti* found at Morar seemed to me to have a larger and whiter supercilium than Umballah specimens, and to want the white edgings to the black feathers of the throat. Mr. Gould figures this species as *Saxicola atrogularis*, Blyth (*vide suprâ*, p. 15); but my specimens when freshly killed are more like Mr. Gould's previous figure of *S. montana* in colouring.

Nov. 14th, 1866. Dr. Scott and I went out to Lallroo this morning, a spot on the Simla road, eight miles north-west of Umballah, and came across and secured several *Saxicolæ*—six males and one female of *S. deserti*, a pair of *S. leucomela*, and one *S. ænanthe*. Of the latter I have hitherto seen only the plain-plumaged bird: of four specimens, only one turns out to be a male, and it does not apparently differ a bit from the rest in

* Umballah specimens.

† Morar specimens.

plumage. Both *S. ananthe* and *S. deserti* have similar habits, frequenting the open plain, in which bushes occur here and there; on the tops of these *S. deserti* frequently perches. But *S. leucomela* is more a bird of the bushes or trees, flying into them when disturbed and alighting on a conspicuous bough. All three take readily to holes in the ground when wounded. The female of *S. deserti* entirely wants the jet-black of the male on the throat and under wing-coverts: the wings and tail are dark brown. It may be easily distinguished from the females of *S. picata* and *S. capistrata* by its more generally fulvous hue, instead of ashy-grey.

497. *RUTICILLA RUFIVENTRIS*. Indian Redstart.

Exceedingly common in Maunbhoom in March, and at first I was inclined to think it bred there; but now I suspect that nests with eggs brought as belonging to it were those of *Thamnobia cambaiensis*. It is called "Tuttoree Dama" by the natives of Maunbhoom.

504. *RUTICILLA CÆRULEOCEPHALA*. Blue-headed Redstart.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. One specimen. Not previously observed at Darjeeling, according to Dr. Jerdon.

505. *RUTICILLA FULIGINOSA*. Plumbeous Water-Robin.

Common about the hill-streams near Darjeeling, where I collected three specimens in 1862. The only pair I got at Simla were brought in by my shikaree on the 29th of July, 1866; and of these I have apparently omitted to record the dimensions.

506. *CHIMARRHORNIS LEUCOCEPHALA*. White-capped Redstart.

I did not get this species at Simla, but observed it on the streams of the lower hill-ranges on the Simla cart-road between Kalka and Dhurrum-pore. At Umballah, on the 12th of November, four specimens in the flesh were brought in by my shikaree, which he said he had procured in the neighbouring hills. I give the dimensions of two:—

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Spread foot.	Bill.	Gape.	Extent.
A.	7.125	3.5	2.875	1.125	1.375	.5625	.8125	11
B.	7.25	3.5625	2.875	1.125	1.437	.45	.75	10.5

507. *LARVIVORA CYANA*. Blue Wood-Chat. Darjeeling collection, 1862.

One specimen only.

512. *CALLIOPE KAMTSCHATKENSIS*. Ruby-throat.

Found near Barrackpore, in thick thorny hedges, November 1864.

513. *CALLIOPE PECTORALIS*. White-tailed Ruby-throat.

Simla, September 23rd, 1866. A young male, with tail but partially developed, was caught in a trap alive below Colonel Gott's house in the station and brought to me alive, but died on the road. The following are the dimensions:—Length 5·75; wing 2·75; tail 1·875, tipped with white on all but the middle pair of feathers; tarsus 1·375; bill from front ·5625; extent 8·5. Bill and legs dark brown. I had not previously observed this bird here, and I only got one specimen.

514. *CYANECULA SUECICA*. Blue-throat.

Collected at Barrackpore, 1864. A specimen in the flesh measured, length 5·5, wing 2·75—considerably less than Dr. Jerdon's. Observed also about Umballah in sugar-canes in 1865, tolerably abundant. Again at Umballah, October 24, 1866, when I secured specimens. Length 6; wing 2·875; tail 2·25; tarsus 1·0625; spread of foot 1·25; bill from front nearly ·5, from gape nearly ·75; extent 8·625.

516. *ACROCEPHALUS DUMETORUM*. Lesser Reed-Warbler?

Two specimens procured at Barrackpore, November 22, 1864, are perhaps referable to this species. Length 5·5; legs greenish, the rest as in Dr. Jerdon's description of that species. It haunts hedgerows and thick clumps of bamboos, and utters the sharp "titick" described by Hutton (Cat., Nos. 497, 498, of 1864).

518. *ARUNDINAX OLIVACEUS*. Thick-billed Reed-Warbler?

Colonel Tytler has referred some small Warblers procured by me at Umballah, in October 1866, to this species; but my dimensions do not agree at all with Dr. Jerdon's. I append a description:—Olive-brown above, and dusky-white beneath, most pure on the throat and abdomen, and inclining to fulvous on breast and under tail-coverts. Irides greyish-brown.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill.	Gape.	Extent.
A ..	5·375	2·375	2·25	·8125	·375	·5625	7·5
B ..	5·375	2·5	2·15	·75	·375	·5625	7·5
C ..	5·5	2·625	2·125	·85	·375	·5625	7·625

530. ORTHOTOMUS LONGICAUDA. Indian Tailor-Bird.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Barrackpore (common), Maunbhoom (rare), and Salween River, Burmah, where I secured some specimens in August 1865, which seem smaller than the Indian race. Specimen in flesh:—Length 4·875; wing 1·75; tail 1·875; tarsus ·625; bill from front ·5; extent 5. Irides brownish yellow.

536. PRINIA GRACILIS. Franklin's Wren-Warbler.

This elegant little bird is common in Maunbhoom, and goes about in parties of seven or eight, sometimes more, frequenting the low and thick bushes of *Zizyphus jujuba*. In watching a flock of them, some are seen diligently searching every twig and leaf, others on bare twigs near the ground prying intently among the leaves, another, mayhap, on a fallen leaf, with his tail cocked up, and whole attitude one of the greatest consequence. Another on the top of the bush is preening himself, twisting his body and stretching his wings; and the last, on the point of flying off to a neighbouring bush covered with scarlet flowers, gives a preparatory circular sweep with his tail, and is off, soon to be followed by all the rest.

The male has a very sweet but short song. The peculiar silky texture of the feathers of the breast is remarkable. They are sometimes, but not often, seen in low trees. The whole flock, when they see anything unusual, will commence their chirping call of *tee-tee-tee*, whence the native name "Teep-tee-pee." Specimen in flesh:—Length 4·625; wing 1·75; tail 2. Claws brown.

PRINIA BEAVANI, Walden, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 551.

I shot my specimens of this new species at Schouay Goon, on the Salween River, on the 10th of August 1865. The dimensions of a fresh specimen are as follows:—Length 4·125; wing 1·625; tail 1·625; tarsus ·75; bill from front scarcely ·5; extent 5.

543. *DRYMOIPIUS INORNATUS*. Common Wren-Warbler.

Umballah, October 24. Length 4·75; wing 1·875; tail 1·875; tarsus ·8125; spread of foot underneath ·9375; bill from front ·4375, from gape ·625; extent 6. Irides greyish-brown. This specimen, shot in low grass, is referred to this species by Colonel Tytler, without comparison, however, with his own specimens.

549. *SUYA ATROGULARIS*. Black-breasted Wren-Warbler.

Darjeeling collection, 1862. Two specimens.

551. *FRANKLINIA BUCHANANI*. Rufous-fronted Wren-Warbler.

Irides reddish-orange; bill horny, with lower mandible lighter; legs fleshy. Top of head chestnut or ferruginous brown (much as in *Orthotomus longicauda*), the upper parts generally the same hue but duller; wings brown, with brighter edges; tail dark brown, the middle tail-feathers obsoletely barred and very slightly tipped with white; this white tip increases in extent on the other tail-feathers, and reaches on the outermost ·437 on the inner web, and on the outer web 1·125. The white edging to the tail is a most characteristic feature in the bird, which, when flying, conspicuously displays its fan-shaped tail with its white border. The lower parts are pure white, except the thighs and lower tail-coverts, which are fulvous. The under wing-coverts are fulvous-white.

	Length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Spread foot.	Bill.	Gape.	Extent
A ♀ ..	5·75	2·0625	2·8125	·6875	·9375	·375	·6	6·5
B ♀ ..	5·5	1·9375	2·5	·6875	·9375	·375	·6	6

The species has much the habits of a *Chatorhea*, and agrees in most other respects with Dr. Jerdon's description. They were found frequenting low and thick bushes of "byre" (*Zizyphus jujuba*) along the edges of a dry nullah at Lallroo, near Umballah, on the 14th of November, 1866. Uncommonly restless, and difficult to procure, although they frequently come out of the bush they may be in, alight on the ground when the collector is on the further side of the bush, and then return sharply into cover when they see him.

[To be continued.]